GERMANS REPULSED IN NEW ATTACK ON LEFT

reason was retaliation for the kliling of two German missionaries. Four months later, in February, 1898, it was announced that the bay and province had een leased from the Chinese for a period

been leased from the Chinese for a period of ninety-nine years.

The lease is supposed to have been made upon the advice of Admiral von Tirpitz, now the Minister of Marine, who became aware of its immense value when he was in command of a German squadron in the station. The wisdom of the step has been amply demonstrated by the remarkable progress Germany has made in securing a prominent place in the commercial interests of the Orient.

The refusal of the Kaiser to accede to the Japanese demand that the concession be surrendered was inevitable. It was realized from the first that the Germans would hold on to the district until the lest possible moment and would give it up only after a good fight.

only after a good fight.

The territory is generally known as the Protectorate of Klao-chow, although as a matter of fact the old Chinese city of that name is not included in it. Part of the shore and the waters were officially carlstened so. Really it is the province of Tenerator.

of Tsing-tao.

It was at the ending of the Japanese-Chinese war of 1894 that European Powers began to cast envious eyes upon Klaodependency of the great country, fore Russia, Germany and France some territory for themsely. J. Germany had already picked Kiao-chow when the incident of the missionaries occurred and ample reason for not hesitating

tao has served as Germany's naval and military base in the Far East, and has been regarded as one of the most prized of her possessions. Indeed, the fact of the lease did not prevent Germans from of her possessions. Indeed, the fact of the lease did not prevent Germans from regarding the city which they built up as their own and from exercising from there a commanding influence in the country for a great distance about.

The German naval base is situated on the northern shore of the bay of Klaochow, which, in addition to being the only good harbor in that part of China, possessions and the state of the country of the country and the country of the country and the country of the country of

natural features valuable to the bay is about two miles Sites were chosen for fortification, and it has been understood that a variety of defensive works had been completed an armed, although time was not allowed for the complete fulfilment of the plans of the German General Staff, which devised

as vulnerable from the land. Gen. von Bernhardi not long ago urged that \$25,-000,000 be spent putting the city into a state of adequate defence. The peninsula, which forms the northern side of the bay, is defended on the land side, but at other points only open country intervened. The strength of the German garrison The strength of the German garrison has been variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 seamen and marines, including four companies of seamen gunners, a similar number of marines, some cavalry and field gunners and a com-pany of sappers. The whole of the de-fences were under naval control and the

Governor was a naval officer.

To the normal numbers of the garrison, additions have surely been made from detachments of German soldiers in other

who went there.

One important point in the surrender of the city is that now the allied fleet will be free to scour the Pacific Ocean heavier fishting ships, which have been doing such remarkable damage to British and other shipping and have, in addition, sunk a big British ship, the Good Hope, and put the cruiser Monmouth out of commission. The Emden, Karlsruhe, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipsie, Bremen and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and others are the ships that will be horizontally and other are the ships that will be horizontally and other shipping and have, in addition, sunk a big British Adjustment of commission. The Emden, Karlsruhe, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipsie, Bremch troops were subjected to severe assaults. As in the west the lines held and the German corps made no progress.

In the centre and on the hinge of the line flots in the saughter which has been dealt to them for several days. German attacks at other points on the line, either to launch a new offensive or to check the muniques issued to-day the allied front has been maintained and even advanced at certain places.

Fra to the assurant places.

French troops were and eater to saught to them for several days. German attacks at other points were reported as repulsed and it was announced that the hard to them for several days. German attacks at other points on the li

were planted under direction of the forestry division of the German Government. This work, as well as the culture of fruits, plants and herbs, has made a great impression upon the indolent Chinese of the countryside, who have even been stirred to imitation.

This rate now ranks fifth in importance among Chinese ports. That is what German Government is what German Government days the same success has been met with at Soupir, near Vailly, on the right bank of the Aisne.

The communique to-night refers our offensive continues." This is bearing the continues of the communique to-night refers our offensive continues." This is bearing the communique to the fighting our offensive continues.

nanfu. the principal city of the province of Shantung.

At two points along the Shantung Railroad are large coal fields, exploited by German capital, and there are ore deposits near by which are being developed by the same interests. The manganese used in making steel, which Germany needed hadly, is to be had there in great quantities, and the iron works at Tsang-tag.

MIKADO GAVE PLEDGE.

tory to China.

Japan stands pledged to return event-Mikado Japan called upon Germany "to deliver on a date not later than Septem-ber 15 to the imperial Japanese authoriof the same to China.

of the same to China."

The British official press bureau later supported the contention, upon which doubt was thrown in the United States, that Japan would restore the territory to China by making the following statement:

"The Governments of Japan and Great the changes made in the changes made in the content of some in the changes made in the Britain have been communicating with along the Aisne. This village has been n the Far East concentrated by the Anglo-Japanese agreement, keeping especially in view the independence and integrity of China as provided by the

It has been reported in THE SUN that a great popular demand has arisen in Japan for the retention of Kiao-chow in view of the price in blood and money which Japan has had to pay for its capture, but experts in Japanese affairs point out that the Cabinet has never been influenced by the jiago press in Japan.

Bayonet. The French refforts were successful.

GERMANS REENFORCED.

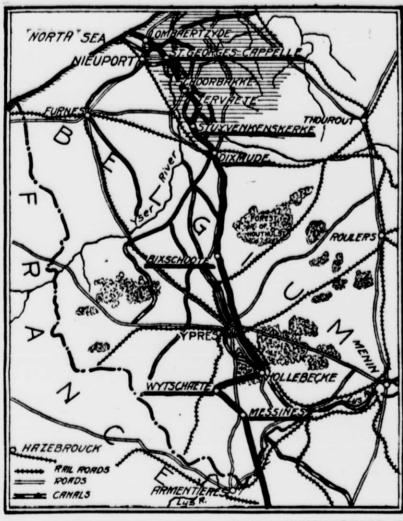
15,000 to 20,000 Troops Sent to

Diest and Malines.

By Central News. AMSTRIDAM, Nov. 6.—Trains arrived at Hasselt this morning from the direction of Liege, conveying from 15,000 to 20,000 German soldiers, including many elderly men and boys. The trains left at noon for Diest and Malines.

> Polncare Goes to Bordeaux. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun

Paris, Nov. 6.—President Poincare left here last evening for Bordeaux. He will return in a short time and will visit the armies in the east and also Champagne and Lorraine and various countrysides that were rava/gd by the Germans.



The shaded portions of the above map indicate the flooded area on the lower, which proved so effective in checking the German advance in southwestern Yser, which proved so effective in checking the German attack in Belgium.

The Belgian official communication yesterday says that the Germans still occupy the left bank of the Yser near St. George and Stuyvekenskerke; that on the Dixmude-Bixschoote front violent German attacks were repulsed and the allies have taken the offensive, and that between Wytschaete and Messines the offensive movement of the allies has progressed as far as the road joining these two towns. The places mentioned are underlined in the above map.

Allies Repulse Onslaught of Kaiser's Finest Troops

Franco-British Forces in North Hold All Positions, Despite Assault by First Line Soldiers Sent to Reenforce Reserves.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN. Paris, Nov. 6 .- At Ypres, Arras and along the Yser veteran German troops, assembled in great numbers to take the parts of China who were sent there at the outbreak of hostilities and from the numbers of civilians capable of military duty who went there.

among Chinese ports. That is what Germany did for it. The city is connected by about Ypres, Arras, Lille and La Bassee, rall with Pekin. It has direct communication with Pekin. It has direct communication with Europe by the Transsiberian Railway over the Shantung Railroad, which was built and controlled by Germans. It runs from Tsing-tao to Tsinanfu, the principal city of the province of Shantung.

titles, and the iron works at Tsang-tao, twelve miles from Tsing-tao, have long been an exceedingly profitable investment.

Tsing-tau is about 200 square miles in said to have constructed to facilitate a area and has a population of about 170,000, mostly Chinese.

said to have constructed to facilitate a crossing not alone of the river but of crossing not alone of the river but of the flooded area on the left side. The struggle at that point continues with the severity that has characterized it for several days and has made it one of Undertook to Return Leased Terri- the most sanguinary conflicts of the

Just where the German drive for the Japan stands pledged to return eventually the German concession of Kiao-chow to China after she has taken it from its present lessees. In the ultimatum addressed to the German Emperor by the Mikado Japan called upon Germany [16] at Arras, still again at La Bassee and on to the hinge of the line. To-day two towns bear the brunt of the onslaught, the entire leased territory of Kiao-chow, with a view to the eventual restoration the control of the description of the control of the description of the brunt of the obsaught. Ypres and Arras. The French military authorities are observing with interest authorities are observing with interest authorities. the changes made in the German per-

tch other and are of the opinion that a bone of contention for some time. It commands important districts, but now etion to protect the general interests of the allies are entrenching themselves there and are preparing to hold it. the Argonne the artillery attack has been discontinued for the time being and to-day the troops met with the bayonet. The French report that their

FRENCH RETAKE SOUPIR

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Parts, Nov. 6.—The official com-junique dissiled at 10:35 o'clock to-night ndicates that the battle along virtually whole front from the Belgian coas to Nancy is raging with great violence The ailies continue their offensive 'r the north and have repulsed attacks at Ypres, Arras and in the Oise region. The communique follows:

In the north the battle, is proceeding with the same violence. The latest news is to the effect that our offensive continues. In the district east and south of Ypres, in the region of Arras, and from Arras to the Oise several German attacks

have been repulsed.

In the region of the Aisne we have recaptured the village of Soupir, northeast of Vailly, which was lost the other day.

In the Argonne the enemy has

continued to make violent attacks without any result. We have capof the Meuse and east of Verdun.

The afternoon communique gave official confirmation to reports that the fighting with all the dash for which they Germans had replaced their troops in are famous. Judging from all accounts, the north with first line troops brought tacks at other points were reported as respect for the way in which they have repulsed and it was announced that advanced. Whether it be due to patriot-

mude and the Lys, without advance or retreat of importance at any

Heavy cannonading has taken place to the north of Arras and against that town without any result for the enemy.

The German effort in Belgium and in the north of France is continued. The Germans seem to be about to introduce modifications into the composition of their forces operating in that region, and are reenforcing with regular troops their reserves of recent formation, who have been sorely tried, so as to attempt a new offensive or at least to lessen the bloody checks

which have been inflicted on them. Between the Somme and the Oise and between the Oise and the Meuse there have been local conflicts. We have consolidated our advance toward Andechy, west of Roye. A German wagon convoy was destroyed at long range by our artillery in the region of Nampcel, to the northeast of the forest of Laigle. Near Berry-au-Bac we have recaptured Sapigneul, which had been taken by the Germans.

A fierce struggle is going on in the Argonne, where by bayonet charges our troops have driven back the Germans.

In the Woevre fresh German attacks have been repulsed. To the north and northeast of the Grande Couronne of Nancy, in the region of the forest of Parroy and between Baccarat and Blamont our outposts were attacked by mixed detachments whose movements have everywhere been frustrated.

Russia-A great Russian victory in Galicia is officially announced.

DEFEND BELGIAN COAST.

HAVRE, via Paris, Nov. 6.—The official communique issued by the Belgian Government here to-day is as follows: The enemy is showing no activity

on the Yeer front, but several detachments with quick firing guns still occupy the left bank of the Yser near St. George and Stuyve-kenskerke. The Germans have placed numerous cannon, including all calibres, on the Belgian coast Middelkerke and Zeebrugge.

On the Dixmude-Bixschoote front the Anglo-French offensive move-ment continues. Violent German attacks in the direction of Bixschoote have been repulsed.

Between Wytschaete and Mes sines the offensive movement of the allies has progressed as far as the road joining these two towns.

PRESS BACK GERMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 6 .- The official Press Bureau has issued the following state-

ment: The enemy's attack has decreased in vigor and the process of pressing them back is making slow but steady

The advance has been most marked to the south of Dixmude and toward Gheleweldt, but the weather has been misty and has tended to hamper

BY THREAT OF DEATH

Prisoner Says Officers Fired On Soldiers Who Failed to Advance.

YPRES BATTLE TERRIFIC

LONDON, Nov. 6 .- A continuation of the eyewitness account of the proceedings at

driven back temporarily by the sheer weight of metal and numbers, but it was almost all recovered again before night. Against our centre the enemy did not advance, while against our right they were not nearly so active as they were further

"So far, with the assistance of the French, who have been cooperating most effectually, we have succeeded in maintain ing our line and in retaining possession of Ypres, upon the capture of which by the end of October the Germans had set

"As may have been gathered, the rightng of the past five days has been of the nost desperate nature. It has been em-nently a soldiers' battle, and without exaggration or any undue self-congratu-lation it can be said that our men have behaved splendidly in the face of heavy odds and against the repeated onslaughts of great masses which were continually replaced by fresh men and backed up by the almost continuous fire of immense guns. They have, by their dogged re-sistance, well upheld the reputation of our army.

"Heavy as have been our losses, we have taken a far heavier toil from the enemy, and we have prevented them gaining the object upon which all their energies have been concentrated. And not only have our troops maintained their traditions, but our French allies have been debting with all the dash for which they they have made at Dixmude and along : Yser a name for themselves which will never die. The Belgian army, likewise,

The German troops also have won our ism or to the fear induced by iron discipline, the fact remains that they steadily pressed forward to what in many cases must obviously have been certain death.

when these captures finally crushed the last resistance of Belgians in dance ward in training to the number of about 60 per cent. of the company were withdrawn from the active regiment to form the nucleus of a reserve regiment to which was completed by men from Baden and Wurttemberg, belonging to the second section of the Landwehr. We received new gray uniforms. After ten weeks of hard training we travelled for three days and two nights, from Thustoness of the second section of the carried fighting concentrated in the second section. three days and two nights, from Thuringia up to Aix-la-Chapelle, where we remained in reserve. We were sold that our nearest enemies were the English.

our nearest enemies were the English.

German Officers Threaten Men.

"On the 17th and 18th of October we performed such fatiguing forced marches that many men fell out on the road. On October 19 we each received 285 rounds of ammunition and had our first taste of fire. Although we were told that there were only sharpshooters in front of us I saw French cavalrymen and no other foes. From this day onward the fighting was uninterrupted. On October 20 my section received orders to go forward to attack, and our officers warned us that if we gave way fire would be opened upon us from behind. This threat was carried into effect when the losses we suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed it was by a German bullet that I was wounded.

This threat was carried into effect when the losses we suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed it was he a German bullet that I was wounded.

"Having fallen on the ground. I remained between the lines without food or care for two days, at the end of which time I dragged myself to a ruined house. During all this time German shells, which were short, were falling about my shelter, located a few hundred paces from the French lines. The French having advanced on October 28 I myself moved forward and called out to a passing patrol and surrendered.

"We have received no distribution of the little strip of Belgian territory remaining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but 300,000 British troops are now sharing in the little strip of Belgian territory remaining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but 300,000 British troops are now sharing in the little strip of Belgian territory remaining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but 300,000 British troops are now sharing in the little strip of Belgian territory remaining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but 300,000 British troops are now sharing in the little strip of Belgian territory remaining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but 300,000 British troops are now sharing in the principle of the little strip of Belgian territory remaining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but 300,000 British troops are now sharing in the little strip of Belgian territory remaining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but 300,000 British troops are now sharing in the maining unconquered as it showed at Mons. At last Kitchener's labors are beginning to tell. Not 120,000 but

Colonel, whose name I do not know, also belonged to the reserve, as did all the other officers of the regiment. The officers told us that if we fell into the hands of the French we would be sent to the Foreign Legion and that we surely would be massacred by the Moroccans.

"I saw only one man shot. He was a priest, who they said was a spy."

the expectation of the French that they are approaching a complete victory.

In October, them, Germany failed absolutely in the east and relatively in the west. Her armies are no nearer Parls now than October 1; they are further away than on September 1. Again, while a few weeks ago the centre of the struggle was barely seventy miles from the

Airmen Harass Enemy.

Airmen Harass Enemy.

"The results of the inundation to the north of Dixmude have been observed by our aviators, who have seen numbers of the enemy collected in groups on the dikes which intersect the flood, where according to report, some German heavy artillery is bogged. Our airmen also have been able to harass advancing hostile columns by bomb dropping and machine gun fire.

"The tactical transfer of troops behind the German front line is now carried out to a great extent by motor omnibuses, of which long lines are visible from above, During the past few days large numbers of refugees have been streaming back along all the roads from Beigium and crowding the empty trains returning from the front, upon which the French have most humanely allowed them to travel. In these trains whole families may be seen jostled together in horse trucks and having with them what few household goods they have been able to carry away. But the less fortunate have to trudge the roads, making use of any shelter they can find.

"The inhabitants of the district within our zone of operations also line the roads

shelter they can find.
"The inhabitants of the district within our zone of operations also line the roads from morning to night and listen to the sound of the guns, there being nothing else for them to do. As the dull roar waxes and wanes so does their confidence die away or return, and in such alternatives of fear and hope is each weary day passed. All this traffic to and fro of civilians entails the utmost vigilance in order to guard against espionage."

GERMANS FORCED ON Great German War Machine Is Brought to a Standstill

Kaiser's Forces Are Halted in Poland Just as Tremendous Drive at Paris Failed at the Beginning of the War.

EVEN THE BELGIANS HAVE TRIUMPHS TO SHOW Bostor

stronghold at Ivangorod seemed in peril, half of Poland was in German hands. But now in the opening week of No-

vember every German and Austrian army along the Russian marches is in retreat Russian troops are again in East Prussia nearly a hundred miles separate the Germans from the position reached in their drive at Warsaw. Southward in Gallela Austrian armies are again retiroming untenable.

In a word, after a magnificent effort after one more splendid demonstration of the efficiency of the German machine, ere has come one more absolute failure Precisely as there was no disaster in the military sense at the Marne, the Ger-man repulse at the Vistula has been followed by no rout, the retreat has been orderly, the whole operation of withirawal successful-but the failure not

In sum, Germany having failed to crush France in August has no less com-pletely failed to crush Russia in October As French armies after preliminary de displayed unexpected, unmistakable efficiency, French high command shaken confidence and real skill, so sian armies and Generals have endured a supreme test and after it are flowing forward again, toward Silesia and on lerman and Austrian territory toward Dantzig and Cracow. After a gigantic expensive, wide swinging effort, Germa ermies have failed, are back where they arted and Russian troops are again com-

Turning west, the situation is after nearly eight weeks, German armie hetween the Oise and the Meuse have made no progress. Back and forth for swayed, but every ambitious offensive drive has been beaten down. Precisely in the same way from Verdun to Switzerland the Eastern barrier forts of France vorse off than in late August along this

must obviously have been certain death.

"That they are sometimes forced to go on is shown by the following answer to an interrogation put to a wounded German prisoner:

"The they are sometimes forced to go on is shown by the following answer to an interrogation put to a wounded German prisoner:

"Antwerp fell, on October 15 Ostend. When these captures finally crushed out the large part of Belgians in their pture of Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogn the renewal of the earlier rush to Paris.
Yet after three weeks the German troops still stand on the outskirts of Ostend. Desperate, terrible fighting.

Ostend. Desperate, terrible fighting, such as the war has not previously described, fighting concentrated in the nar row area between the Lys and the Chan-nel, has not earned for the Kaiser's bes coops a single substantial advantage

which early defeats inspired, have fully vanished. For more than two months and surrendered.

"We have received no distribution of food since our arrival in France. The commandant of my company was a reserve Lieutenant, 28 years of age. The Colonel, whose name I do not know, also the expectation of the Franch that they could be the company of the company of the property of the company of the property of the company of the property of the expectation of the Franch that they could be company of the property of the of the pro

gle was barely seventy miles from the French capital, it is nearly twice as far away now. In Belgium, not in France the great contests of the month have



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London, Nov. 6.—A continuation of the specifings at the front, written by Col. E. D. Swinton of the General Staff, was issued by the official press bureau to-day. The account is as follows:

"Friday, October 30, I witnessed a renewal of the efforts against our risht, which were without success to the enemy, in the centre the bombardment was heavy. Indeed, so many shells fell around our positions that telephone wires were frequently cut. The attack in the direction of Ypres generally was renewed. Southeast of that town it was pressed in great force and in places our line was again forced back a short distance. But on our left the oncoming Germans were stopped by our entarglements, under a close rifle fire, and after two efforts to advance they gave way.

"On Saturday, October 31, a most determined attack was made upon our left and our left centre, the pressure being especially severe against the latter portion of our position. Part of our line was driven back temporarily by the sheer

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"War and the Future of Civilization" by Roland G. Usher, author of "Pan-Germanism"; "The Duty of Harsh Criticism," by Rebecca West, the woman H. G. Wells called "the best man in England"; "The Empire of the East," by H. N. Brailsford; "The Cotton Crisis," by Alvin S. Johnson; "Has German Strategy Failed?" by Frank H. Simonds, of The NewYork Evening Sun.

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